The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XIV. Saturday, July 19, 1800. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, Surveyor of Allegheny county, keeps his *OFFICE at his house in Pittsburgh.*

PRESLEY NEVILL.

July 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM DEAL, of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; also, those who have any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts properly attested to John Wilkins, sen. and Samuel Deal, Executors to the said estate.

The personal property of the said William Deal, will be sold at the house of Samuel Deal, in Pittsburgh, on Friday the 22d day of August next, the sale will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, where due attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by

JOHN WILKINS, } Executors.
SAMUEL DEAL, }

July 1, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A Neat BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND situate in Fourth street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the property of Joon Gioson, and now in the tenure of Andrew Reed, for which a reasonable credit will be given. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1800.

Broke into the inclosure of the *subscriber about the 19th of April last, living in Allegheny county, Sewickly township, near Middletown, a Black MARE, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face, a natural pacer, and shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

WILLIAM M'LAUGHLIN.

July

LAND-OFFICE.

THE subscriber, conceiving the measure may be extremely useful and convenient to others, and somewhat profitable to himself, is about to open in the Borough of Pittsburgh, an *OFFICE* for the *SALE* and *PURCHASE* of *LANDS*.—He flatters himself that a detail of the many advantages which will attend such an undertaking is unnecessary. Those who have Lands for sale need only enter in said office a description of them, expressing the quantity, quality, situation and price.—Those who wish to purchase need only to apply at said Office, instead of riding through the country, where they will see those descriptions, and be able to suit themselves with little or no trouble. He pledges himself to endeavour to gain the best information relative to every tract that may be entered with him—he will advertise occasionally the lands entered for sale, and if necessary have surveys accurately made thereof, and do every necessary to accommodate sellers and buyers. He will shew lands to those who desire to see them, or he will engage to furnish them with a description, &c. as he is particularly acquainted with the country in Pennsylvania north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny—and has a number of valuable Tracts in that quarter to sell.—He will be particularly cautious in understanding every title which passes through his Office.—His fees will be moderate.

Conveyancing accurately done in said Office.

JOHN LITTLEFORD.

July 9, 1800.

LANDS,

Near PITTSBURGH,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has several *Tracts* of *Depreciation Land* of superior quality, to dispose of, on easy terms, to SETTLERS, situate on Little Sewickley, near the Ohio river, and on Conequenessing and other places, adjoining a thick settled country, in Breaden's and Cunningham's districts.—Also, two *Tracts* of first rate *Donation Lands*, situate on Slippery Rock and Neshanock, surrounded with settlements. For terms apply to the subscriber at Mr. Morrow's, or to the Printer hereof.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1800. tf.

N. B. He has also several Tracts near Tioga, in Luzerne county, to dispose of. Enquire as above.

GABRIEL DUBAC,

Has just received a neat and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Jewellery, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on moderate terms for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1800.

N. B. Those indebted to him will oblige him by paying their respective balances.

Almanacks,
For Sale at this
Printing Office.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, July 1, 1800.

JOHN ALLEN, care of John Moron, Esq. John Antler, Pittsburgh; John Arthen, care of John Roseburg; Wm. Antoon, Pittsburgh; Derick Allen, Moon township; John Akon, James Alexander, Beaver town; Hamilton Armer, Meadville.

Robert Brotherton, Wm. Boots, Franklin; John or Richard Boyle, 2; Alexander Black, care of Robert M'Farland; George Bockes, Esq. care of John Reed, 2; Joshua Bedwell, Devore's ferry, 2; James Brotherton, John Barns, Wm. Boyd, James Braden, Elizabethtown; James Beaty, care of Edward Oregon, Rev. John Black, John Black, care of John Reed; Wm. Bennet, Noblesburgh; William Brown, Robert Beer, Moon township; John Brooks.

C.

Nathaniel Cheeks, Erie; Wm. Currie, Versailles township; Jonathan Coulter, Beaver; James Crawford, Francis Calhoon, care of John Darrah, James Curry, Dennis Cassat, Thomas Cooper, care of John M'Dowell, Henry Cunningham, Plumb township.

D.

Lewis Dunn, Meadville; Andrew Denniston care of Wm. Elliot, Slippery rock; James Dorman, Bevington's mills; George Dickson, Margaret Davison, David Dixon, Pittsburgh; John Donnelly, Pittsburgh; Andrew Dentmore, Loggstown; Wm. Dunbar, care of Andrew Wilcox, 2.

E.

Jacob Elliot, Erie; Henry Evans, care of Samuel Cunningham, 2.

F.

George Freedly, near Meadville; Daniel Foot, Esq. 2; Josiah Forman, jun. Pittsburgh; John Flies, Pittsburgh; Nathaniel Fife, Jacob Free, John Finley, Benjamin Fletcher, Bear creek; Alexander Fowler.

G.

Polly Gaggy, Pittsburgh; James Giffin, care of Robert Campbell, Edward Graham, care of John Reed, Mary Green, Pittsburgh; Eliza Gordon, care of Wm. Irwin; Wm. Graham, Peter Gibler, John Garber, John Garden.

H.

Samuel Heath, Thomas Havelin, Meadville; James Herron, M'Kee's Port; Randolph Hoffman, Erie; James Hughes, care of Wm. Boggs, Thomas Hotsick, Conlat; Michael Huffnagle, Jacob Haymaker, 2; Wm. Harriot, Pittsburgh.

J.

Joseph Johnson, Fayette township; Collin. Irwin, John Johnson, Pittsburgh, care of Wm. Earl; Samuel Johnson, Samuel Jordon.

K.

Joseph Kerr or James Braden, Racoon; John Kelly, care Peter Lile; James Kirker, R. Kerwalladar, Gilbert Kirker, care of Sam. Jones.

L.

Moses Logan, care of John Brooks; Abner Lacock, Beaver town; Cox Landis, Mark Lyle, care of Jeremiah Sturgeon; Widow Lambert, Patrick Lee.

M.

Wm. Mann, Le Beuf; Charles Matthews, Peter Morton, care of John Scott, 2; Wm. M'Clure, Samuel Morrison, Pittsburgh; John Moor, Samuel Mecomb, Pittsburgh; Hugh M'Clerean, James Moore, Beaver; Col. M'Nair, 2; James C. M'Farlane, Wm. M'Elhenny, Miln township; Peter Myers, Nicholas Maxwell, Joseph Mahon, John G. Gracey, care of Robert Simpson; Daniel M'Donald, Fayette township; George Miller, care of Francis Dorsey; Wm. M'Clure, care of John Brooks, Noblesburgh, Slippery rock.

N.

Wm. Neel, care of James Neel, Thompson's run; Benjamin Neely, care of Robert Caldwell, Pittsburgh; Polly Nixon, 2; Wm. R. Nesbit, Wm. Nellis, Anthony Nagel.

P.

Wm. Parker, Youghiogany; John Patterson, care of Wm. M'Cune; Moses Price, Joseph Pears, Yough; William Pitmer, Beaver.

R.

Thomas Robb, Franklin; Samuel Riddle, Slippery rock; James Riddle, Slippery rock; Samuel Rippey, 2; Wm. Reed, care of James Walker; Edward Ratchford, Turtle creek; James Rotlex, Pittsburgh; John Robinson.

S.

James Scott, near M'Clure, near Meadville; Samuel Sloan, care of John Brooks; James Sheerer, Meadville; Nancy Spencer, Pittsburgh; Stephen Spalding, Pittsburgh, 2; Joseph Simpson, care of John Irwin; James Sloan, care of Nathaniel Irwin; Wm. Snodgrass, Yough; Wm. Small, 2; Robert Stewart, nine mile run; John Stark, Sampson Sawyers, care of Wm. Wells; Wm. Snodgrass, Snodgrass, Mifflin township; Frederick Beagley, Versailles township.

W.

Wm. and James Squire, Slippery rock; Hugh Smiley, care of John Irwin; John Strodes, Mrs. E. Snow, Pittsburgh; Wm. Sloy, Pittsburgh; Jacob Seiler, jun. Henry Savage.

T.

James Todd, Racoon, 2; John Thompson, care of Joseph M'Pherson; James Torrence, care of John Hamlab; Joseph Townsend, jun. Beaver; John Thompson, Wm. Tharr, Pittsburgh.

V.

James Vincent, Slippery rock.

W.

Sarah Wright, care of Wm. Miller, Oil creek; Agnes Wallace, care of Mark Deary; Samuel Wallace, care of Mark Deary; Nicholas Whingate, Conestoga; James Wilkins, M'Kee's Port; Enoch Wright, Peter's creek; doctor John Waring, Middletown, on the Ohio, 2; John Wolverton, on Allegheny river; John Wright, on Beaver creek; James Wilson, Shenango, care of doctor Richardson; Hugh White, Beaver; Thomas Wright, Beaver; Joseph Wells, Beaver; Geo. Wolf, tanner; John Walker, Mary Wallis, Pittsburgh; James Wayne, Thomas Wilson.

Y.

Thomas Young, Montour's run; Mrs. Young, Nelly Yeamans, Pittsburgh.

I HAVE for SALE the following *DEPRECIATION LANDS*, in Cunningham's District, on the waters of Conequenessing and Bull creek, about 25 or 30 miles from Pittsburgh, viz.

No.	No.	No.
208	226	244
209	227	245
210	228	246
211	229	247
224	234	248
225	235	249
239	251	

in all about 6000 acres. For further particulars enquire of me in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

NOTICE.

Lost or Stolen, on Wednesday the 25th inst. a green velvet Purse, containing a draft for £. 100 given by James Lafferty to Hugo Lafferty to the subscriber, a note of hand for 40 dollars, from Samuel Lloyd to Thomas Harrison, and assigned by Harrison to the subscriber. This paper can be of no use to any person but the subscriber, having passed the proper offices, he will give a generous reward to any person who will deliver them to him, or at the Printer hereof.

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY.

June 27, 1800.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from trusting my wife RUTH on my account from this date, as she has, without any just cause, left my bed and board, and is supposed to have gone off with a certain Abraham Tim.

SAMUEL GILDERSLEEVE.

Mercer County, June 25, 1800.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, wherein William Sanderson is plaintiff, and Robert Morris, defendant, will be sold at Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, on Saturday the 16th day of August next,

Three Hundred & Eleven Tracts of Land, situate in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Land, north and west of the Allegheny river, for which I have warrants under act of assembly of 3d of April 1792, dated the 3d day of March 1793, containing in the whole 20000 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less, seized and taken in execution as the estate of the said Robert Morris.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1800.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, the 24th day of June 1800, before the Hon. John M'Dowell, George Thompson and George M'Clure, Esqrs. Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Morrison, of the county aforesaid, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order that the said John Morrison be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the 3d Monday of August next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard; that his creditors have due notice thereof (not less than forty days) that they have why he should not be discharged.

By the Court

T. BATES, Prothy.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, printed and sold.

OF THE AURORA.

It is a matter of triumph to us that after all the charges brought against the Aurora several columniated and misrepresentation, it has still squeezed to the surface of temperate. To have already honoured it by commenting upon it after it flourished, however, of week, it assumes courage and hereby upon us with a charge of—What reader injustice, in the expectation we have given insidious design in its grants and palpable in but of contradiction,—a charge, which prove is as weak as it is contemptible, but shall not in this place delay us the pleasure our main design of exposing the corruptions Aurora.

The public attention is still awake to exhibition, as it has been called, of the accounts in the papers. We shall not recur to the innumerable absurdities, contrasts, and falsehoods so obvious to all the accounts and when the Aurora is unveiled mere errors of the press. We shall pass over the infamous conduct of the editor Duane regard to Jonathan Dayton, Esq.

In the Aurora of Tuesday last, there are the following articles:

"Jonathan Dayton has sent us a kind abounding with his accustomed insolence and which we shall publish on Thursday next."

It appears that this determination to Mr. Dayton, by publishing his vindicate days after it was delivered at the Aurora was made by a written promise under that it should appear in the paper on, lo! it does not appear—through the editorial orbit! son Cooper, at his apartments in Wayne of doctor Dolores, at his apartments not known, but not to be told, that Mr. Dayton was not (as he expected) to the vindication from the charges of the Aurora, abounding with insolence and virulence.

In the paper of Thursday the 19th inst. the letter that Duane had so highly introduced, but veiled from the public with the most unbecoming appearance, in the following insidious paragraph:

"We must postpone our moderate and ate friend Jonathan Dayton's exposition of self until Monday next."

The object of Duane was now clearly disclosed.—This foul of candour was appreciated, for immediate publication of the letter would prove the credit of his statements.—We thought that he was not mistaken.

Shortly after the attorney of his friend wrote to General Dayton, on Thursday, requesting a copy of his letter to the Editor of the Aurora. His answer, (enclosing the letter which he now publishes) came to hand by the mail.

Would it be believed by any man who has seen the extent to which Jacobin malice, prejudice to deliberate imposition, can go, that under the charges of the Aurora, the letter of General Dayton should be termed vulgar and insolent?——But we beg pardon—we will immediately vindicate it from its aspirations to latinity, and from its falsehood and to prostitution.

Elizabethtown, June 27, 1800.

Messrs. Bowen & Reed,

Gentlemen,

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter which I have addressed to "the Editor of the Aurora." The original was delivered at his office on the morning of Tuesday, the 24th, and in the afternoon he promised in writing that it should be published on Thursday, instead of giving it agreeably to his engagement, in the paper of that day, he therein declares that he has thought proper to defer its publication until next week.

Please to insert it in your Gazette of to-morrow.

JONA. DAYTON.

To the Editor of the Aurora.

NOT contented to allow me the privilege with other more respectable characters to appear abuse, you have, in your paper of the 18th inst. ventured to impose upon the public, under the garb of facts, in relation to my accounts with the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the hope that as I had heretofore preferred a silence on the subjects of calumny, which your press had reached, I would not in the future depart from the same line of conduct.

he Conſtitution of the United States
be deſtroyed, it would fall a victim
the jealouſies or the intereſts of the
eighties. The great States will not
be on a footing with the ſmall ones.
of every week confirm this opinion.
ers begin to broach the plan, and to
of the *Old Confederation*.
wing are among the alternatives now
o the people of the United States.
a total change in the Officers of go-
with a deſtruction of the debt of the
a total relaxation of all the meaſures
defence—and further ſuch alterations
nſtitution as will annihilate the
ne Senate and Executive, leaving the
prey to fury or popular paſſions—

ſolution of the Union, followed by a
anarchy, and final erection of two
erate Confederacies, in which Vir
m to place herſelf at head of the
ers.
empt to form a Confederation ſimi
one—which cannot be effected,
d, would produce jealouſies and rival
t end in civil war, which would
f the States, and probably the largeſt,
not a match for their weaker neigh
ned—Or,
timate appeal to arms by the two
throughout the United States, with-
rection of States—which, ſhould the
ity take place, muſt cover our land
and end in a monarchy, ſupported
army.
America! The alternatives are be-
ke your choice. But bleſſed be
r alternative remains—and this is in
-it is legal—Conſtitutional—and ſee.
the majeſty of your ſtrength—Elect
one but the firm friends of your
ſtitution—cruſh the monſter, Fac-

ſon's men declare there is no conci-
are determined to go all lengths to
their object. Riſe then, with the
ules, be United, carry your elec-
on and energy—the event will be
u may yet ſave the Conſtitution,
of your peace and your freedom.

---

ign Intelligence.

L O N D O N.

NDON GAZETTE, *Tueſday May* 20.

Downing Street, May 19

of which the following are copies,
r this day received from William
, Eſq. his Majeſty's Miniſter Pleni-
y and Commiſſary at the Imperial,
d Allied Armies, by the Right Hon.
nville, his Majeſty's principal Secre
oreign Affairs.

edlingen, on the Danube, May 6.

d,

y marched from Donauſchingen the
, and arrived at Engen in the courſe
oon, before the enemy reached that
withſtanding the great importance
attached to the gaining the poſition
, yet it was not thought poſſible to
far that day, without expoſing to
langer the ſeveral corps of the arch-
nand (which covered the march on
Zollhaus) and thoſe of Gen. Ginlay,
layer, which had received orders to
Fribourg and Offenburg, and join
rmy. On the ſame day the enemy
he army which had till then occupied
ft part of Switzerland, and was op
e Auſtrians on the ſide of the Griſons
ralberg, and brought the whole of it
onſtance and Schaffhauſen in the
e following night, leaving the Eaſtern
Switzerland entirely open.

d, in the morning, this force, unit-
which had paſſed the Rhine at Schaff
the firſt inſtant attacked and carried
an poſition at Stockach, occupied by
ph of Lorraine, with force under his
quite inadequate to meet that which
had brought againſt him. On this
e Auſtrians ſuſtained a very conſidera-
both in men, cannon, and ſtores;
tunately a part of the magazines which
ormed at Stockach, had been carried
e courſe of the two preceding days.
e having been obliged to fall back on
and Moſkirch, the left flank of Gen-
s army was uncovered.
tuation of things, and before the arch-
nand had effected his junction, gener
as attacked at Engen, about 2 o'clock
noon, by the main French army, com
y General Moreau in perſon. This ar
en reinforced by a detachment from
t Dijon, and conſiſted of five entire
A ſeparate force fell at the ſame time
archduke, and obliged him to fall
Darlingen. The French attacked every
h the utmoſt impetuoſity, bringing up
mns in ſucceſſion, and ſacrificing im
mbers of men on every part of the Auſ-
where they had hoped to penetrate
e, however, unable to make any im
on any one point, and at nine in the
they gave up the attempt, at which
Auſtrians remained maſters of the whole
which they had occupied in the morning
archduke had joined the main army
ing defeated the corps oppoſed to him,
n ſeveral priſoners and three pieces of
His royal highneſs, to whoſe perſon
this ſucceſs was principally owing
his occaſion, merited and gained the
ad admiration of the whole army. A
ment the ſpirit and confidence of the
s ſuch, that General Kray would, in hi
ve attacked the enemy, but for the loſ
ach, which rendered his retreat abſo
ceſſary. He remained, however, in the
battle all night, and only began his
t day break.
rmy arrived at Lelptingen, at 9 in the
of the 4th, where it halted till 5 in the
n, and then marched forward to Moſ
here a junction was effected with Prince
Joſeph of Lorraine, at 9 in the evening. The
archduke covered the march, in the courſe of
which his royal highneſs was joined by general
Ginlay, with the corps from Fribourg, and by
the firſt diviſion of the Bavarian ſubſidiary army
from Baylingen. The whole of this march was
made, and the junction with general Ginlay,
prince Joſeph of Lorraine, and the Bavarians,
effected, without any material interruption from
the enemy.

In the afternoon of yeſterday, the different
corps of the enemy being concentrated in one
great army, whilſt general Kray had ſtill between
thirty and forty thouſand men detached on dif-
ferent points, general Moreau attacked the Auſ-
trian poſition at Moſkirch with his whole force,
but owing to the ſteady bravery of the Auſtrian
troops, and particularly to the decided ſuperi-
ority of their artillery, he was unable to make
any material impreſſion, and at ſun ſet each army
retired to its reſpective quarters. The loſs was
very conſiderable on both ſides; but there is
every reaſon to believe that the enemy has ſuf-
fered much more conſiderably than the Auſtri-
ans. This opinion, which is confirmed by the
unanimous report of the priſoners made at the
cloſe of the day, is founded not only on the cir-
cumſtance of his not renewing his attack in the
night or this morning, notwithſtanding his very
great ſuperiority of numbers, but on the nature
of the action itſelf, which conſiſted in a ſucceſſion of
impetuous but unſucceſsful attacks made by the
French infantry, under the fire of the Auſtrian
artillery, and expoſed to frequent charges of
cavalry.

Unleſs general Kray ſhould be again attacked
in the courſe of the day, he will probably take
a poſition this afternoon or to morrow behind the
Danube, his left at this place, and his right at
Sigmaringen.

Your lordſhip will probably have been much
alarmed at the reports of this affair that will have
reached England through France, nor indeed can
it be ſuppoſed that at the expectation of the enemy
ſhould not have been extreme during the whole
day of the third, or that the French officers
ſhould not have ſolden out to their government
the moſt flattering hopes of ultimate and com-
plete ſucceſs; but the ſteady valour of the Au-
ſtrian troops, the order that reigns thro every de-
partment of the army, and the ſkill and unbroken
courage and coolneſs of the generals, have, I
truſt, under the bleſſings of God, fruſtrated the
great deſigns of the enemy. I have the honour
to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

Ulm, May, 8, 1800.

My Lord—On the 6th inſtant the Auſtrians
took a poſition behind the Danube without any
material oppoſition from the enemy, whoſe loſs
in the battle of the 5th appears to have been great-
er than was at firſt ſuppoſed. On the ſame day
the Junction was effected with Lieutenant Gen-
eral KIENMAYER. The ſecond diviſion of the
Bavarians paſſed through this place yeſterday,
and marched about a league farther, where they
will halt today, and their junction with General
KRAY will be effected either to morrow or the
day after, according to the neceſſity that may
exiſt for ſo haſtening their march. The firſt di-
viſion conſiſting of ſix thouſand men had joined
the main army in time to render very eſſential
ſervices, and was cloſely engaged with the ene-
my in the battle of the 5th.

The Swiſs regiment of Hoverea in his Majeſty's
ſervice, under the command of Colonel de Wat-
teville, has formed a part of the Archduke's corps
from the begining, and has been particularly di-
ſtinguiſhed by its bravery and good conduct. I
am ſorry to add, that it has ſuffered in proportion,
and that a number of excellent officers have
been either killed or ſeverely wounded.

It is impoſſible at preſent to obtain any exact
return of the Auſtrians loſs in killed and wound-
ed. Though the General Officers expoſed them-
ſelves on every occaſion, yet I believe not one
of them has been killed or made priſoner, and
one only (Major General Karazat) wounded.

Few priſoners have been made on either ſide;
but the Auſtrians were obliged to leave ſome of
the wounded at Engen, for want of carriages to
carry them away.

No one corps of the Auſtrians has been broken
or diſperſed by the enemy, nor have they loſt a
ſingle piece of cannon in the different actions be-
tween the main armies, though ſeveral fell into
the hands of the enemy at Stockach.

The Archduke Ferdinand, as I have mention-
ed in another diſpatch, took three pieces from
the enemy at the time when his Royal High-
neſs formed his junction with the Commander in
chief near Eguen. I have the honour to be,
&c.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

PARIS, May 10.

We have received an account of Bounaparte's
Extract of a letter written by the Firſt Conſul to
the other two Conſuls.

"*Dijon, 7th May.*

"I arrived here, Citizen Conſuls, at ſix in the
morning; ſo that I have only been 25 hours on
my journey from Paris to Dijon.

"BOUNAPARTE."

We have ſince learned, that the Firſt Conſul
left Dijon on the evening of the 7th, and muſt,
by this time, have arrived at Geneva.

FROM THE PARIS JOURNALS.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

General Moreau, commander in chief of the Army of the Rhine, to the Firſt Conſul Bounaparte.

Head-quarters, Cloſterwald, 16 Floreal, May 6.

Citizen Conſul—The chief of the ſ
to the Miniſter of War an account of
nt marches, combats, and battles
of the Rhine ſince its entry on the
cannot praiſe too much the bravery
ds and of the troops.—The battles
Moſkirk, on the 3d and 5th inſt.
bout 10,000 priſoners. Nothing

Gazette.

NEW GOO
Just received, and for
WILLIAM CHRI
Pittsburgh, July 18, 1800.

ORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

The ardour and obstinacy of the two armies. Obstacles prevented all the corps of General St. Cyr from being engaged in these two battles.—The single brigade of General Roussel engaged four times on the heights of Engen, We have made no stay since our departure from France, and we are now in our 15th day of march. This rapidity, the fatigue attending the continual engagements, have retarded the details. They will be transmitted with the utmost expedition. —It is essential that the whole republic should know the traits of our age which will for ever immortalize the French soldiery. Our recompence will be the gratitude of our fellow citizens, and the approbation of Government.

Health and respect,

(Signed) MOREAU.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

"General Moreau to the Minister at War.

"*Huninguen, 26 Floreal, May 16.*

"The right wing, commanded by General Lecourbe, attacked the enemy on the 11th, in the position of Memmingen. They have been completely beaten. More than 2000 men have been made prisoners, and a great number of dead are left on the field of battle."

OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

Nice, 9th Floreal, April 29

The commissioner Lemounier has arrived here from Genoa. He was chased by a privateer so near the coast that he was obliged to make his escape by swimming, but he lost all his dispatches. Massena is blockaded in Genoa with 10,000 men, and the Austrian advanced posts are very near him. He has still provisions for twenty days, and hopes to receive more. The Austrians, more numerous than we, still occupy Finale, Savona, and fort St. James, with the whole extent of country between general Suchet and Massena. General Soult has performed prodigies of valour.

10 Floreal, April 30.

The fortress of Savona has been supplied with provisions. The enemy has not yet attempted to carry it by storm.—It has a numerous artillery; and immense quantity of warlike stores; an excellent system of fortifications, and a resolute garrison; all which enable the commander of that place to make the most vigourous resistance. The plan of the Austrians appears to be to reduce it by famine; but these hopes will be deceptious and unavailing.

LONDON, May 15.

A letter from Palermo, dated April 8, mentions the arrival there of the William Tell, French ship, lately captured by the English in the road of Malta. She had on board six millions of specie, with a quantity of other valuable effects, which the French found in the island. The conflict was desperate, and continued fours hours. The number of killed and wounded on board the French ship amounted to about 400; the loss on our part is 90 men. There were about 1600 men on board the William Tell, chiefly of these belonging to the garrison, sick, and Malta patriots.

A powerful expedition is certainly preparing to sail: it is to consist of 12,000 men, under the command of sir Ralph Abercrombie. The old regiments of Gibraltar and Minorca, are, it is reported, to form a part of this force, and, being replaced by militia corps, will be embarked for Genoa, from whence a combined army of British and Imperial troops is to be marched into the South of France.

It seems likely, from every appearance, that a new expedition is now upon the tapis. Several revenue cutters have just been put under admiralty orders at Portsmouth; and a number of flat bottomed boats are about to be put on board some men of war at Deal, where the 31st regiment is expected to embark in the course of the present week.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON June 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, near the seat of government, to his friend in this town:

"The President is the same good and wise man we have ever thought him, though innumerable falsehoods are in circulation about him. As to all the stories about his secret understanding with Mr. Jefferson, and expectations from the anti-federalists, I assert them all gross and malicious falsehoods. I have taken pains to trace a number that were the most alarming and most confidently asserted, and they have all vanished on investigation."

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

LATE FRENCH CAPTURES.

On this subject the Boston Gazette observes:

At the moment when a negociation is pending between this country and France, when (if the opinion of some well informed person is correct) in all human probability an accommodation before this has taken place, and every difference is adjusted: When strong professions of Friendship were made to this country and a new negociation solicited with all the ardor of sincerity; Why, asks every man of reason and justice, is this conduct continued? There is not the shadow of a doubt but Buonaparte, while prating of FRIENDSHIP, AMITY, and RESPECT, for America, was at the same moment, confirming and authorising anew the hostile conduct of the West India free-booters. The captures are fresh wounds by the same hand, which pretends to extend the olive branch of peace. Are these evidences of the pacificatory disposition of this terrible Republic? Are these the manifestations of their love of justice, their moderation, their conciliatory professions?—Well, then, may the robber console his victim by the assurance that he has spared him his life. If such be the mode in which our gallic FRIENDS exemplify their professions of AMITY, may the Lord ever defend us from their FRENCH HIPS.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

While we feel indignant at the insults and aggression, which are daily committed on our commerce and rights by the French, we cannot repress our feelings at the unjustifiable capture of our vessels by the British. The instance of the seizure and detention of the Juno detailed in the ship intelligence reported by captain Hills, is a circumstance, of such an aggravating nature, as to excite the liveliest resentment, and injure, in an essential degree, the friendship which each nation ought to cultivate. [When shall we hear the Aurora speak thus of FRENCH captures?]

Copy of a letter from the American Vice Consul at Leghorn, sent circularly to the American captains at Bochenas, enclosing the consular letter also annexed.

Gentlemen,

It is with much pleasure I inform you every thing is amicably adjusted with the regency of Tunis. Annexed is a copy of a letter from Mr. Eaton.

Yours, &c.

ROBT. TRUEMAN, jun.
Chan. and Vice Consul for the United States.

Leghorn, 25th April, 1800.

Consulate of the United States.
Tunis, April 10, 1800.

SIR,

Having at length amicably adjusted the affairs of the United States with the Bey of Tunis, I desire you would communicate this agreeable intelligence to the masters of American vessels, who may come within the limits of your consulate.

The principal minister of the Bey has pledged himself that the last clause of the 12th article of our treaty with this regency, inserted by Joseph Etienne Famin, shall have the same effect with respect to American merchant vessels as the custom of all other nations at peace with Tunis, has established with respect to their own, and no other.—There is therefore no danger to be apprehended from American vessels visiting this coast. Perfect health prevails here.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Wm. EATON.

Thomas Appleton, Esquire,
American Consul Leghorn.

Pittsburgh, July 19.

"*Your Commonwealth's a common Harlot—The property of every Varlet.*"

Thus sung the poet Trumbull some 20 years ago.—Many of the late appointments in Pennsylvania, Civil and Military, serve to elevate the character of Trumbull.—He was not only a poet, but, alas! he had the gift of prophecy!

There was a day in which the term *gentleman* had its precise meaning and was fully understood; at present it "means any thing or nothing."—The President says "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives"—in the same terms is addressed even the Legislature of Kentucky—and "Gentlemen of the Jury," is in the mouth of every Attorney. When the worthy William Traddle relinquished his seat at the loom for a seat in Congress, his doctrine was "no Lawyers, no Gentlemen"—"let us," said his friends, "have a plain honest farmer—William is the man—he is not a bit of a Gentleman."—But times have changed, and William has changed with them. Having many years figured as a Representative of the People, and once *declined* being Governor of the State, he now thinks the term Gentleman not so odious, but goodly and decorous. In a late number of the Farmers Register, Traddle regrets the quarrel with his Irish friend Kirk——, who has brought to light strong proofs of Traddle's duplicity in procuring for his Son the Office of Prothonatory, and at the same time affecting to further the views of two other friends who sought the same place—Traddle says "such disputes are neither becoming *Gentlemen* nor *Christians*"—his pretensions to the latter character are not so ill founded, for it is written "He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an Infidel."

Green's Impartial Observer, printed at the Natchez, on the 5th of May last, after giving a particular account of the Funeral Honors paid to the memory of General WASHINGTON, at Fort Adams, on the Mississippi, concludes with the following paragraphs:—

"A single incident only occurred to interrupt the serenity of the day, which is too remarkable, too tragical, and too deeply affecting to be omitted here.

"A sergeant M'Leod, distinguished for his integrity and soldership, who had made arms his profession from the cradle, and had served in the ranks under General Washington, was on the sick list, and unable to mingle in the honors and respects of the day offered to the memory of his chief:—When the battalion in return, approached the grand parade, it broke into quick time, with the accustomary air of "So went the merry man home to his grave," at this instant, a shot was heard in one of the huts, and it was soon known that poor M'Leod was no more—in the prime of life, found of mind, in a state of con-

torious veteran fell a victim to a mo
pulse of sensibility, which prostrate
of reason—poor M'Leod the sens
humane, will drop a tear to thy m

Brigade Order

Of the 2d Brigade, of the 13th Divi
Pennsylvania Militia, commanded
dier General Fowler, 4th July, 18
The General has appointed WILLIA
a respectable Citizen of the Boro
burgh, Brigade Major, who is to be
and obeyed as such.

A well regulated Militia being t
of all Republican Governments, Gen
wishes to see something like system an
introduced in his Brigade. He there
ly recommends to the officers of all
ons, to be particularly attentive to t
tive duties, and by their conduct and
to endeavour to excite a spirit of em
the breasts of their fellow citizens.
and uniformity in dress is part of a Sol
A sloven, or a ruffian, are characters
ble with a CITIZEN SOLDIER. Sob
obedience, are his distinguishing charac
and without those qualities are incul
cherished, in vain need we hope to
highly honorable, and exalted appella
what is he called under arms; for
called to the field of exercise; is it n
own interest, his own honor, and the w
prosperity of his country? This being
who would not cheerfully exert them
become acquainted with tactics, and d
when those tactics, and that discipline,
culated to secure our laws from viole
families from insult, and ourselves and
from BONDAGE.

Would it not be commendable, for th
Officers of Regiments, to recommend to
enrolled citizen neighbours, to amuse themse
at their respective homes, at leisure hours, w
the use of the *Firelock*, so as to become maste
of what is generally termed *the Manuel Exercise*: n
would it not be more easy, more graceful, more
useful to their country, and more honourable to
themselves; than throwing a long bowl, pitching
a coit, or heaving a sledge hammer? A sterility
of mind dictates the latter, a dignity of mind the
former. Being thus prepared in some measure
at their respective homes, they would take the
field when called to exercise, with some degree
of *eclat*, when a part of the evolutionary system
might be instantly introduced, viz. forming co-
lumns, passing defiles, forming Indian files, dis-
playing battalion, &c. &c. This being introduced,
every thing would become not only easy, but
agreeable. Military exercise would thus become
not only the amusement but the pride of every
well judging citizen, and military characters
would arise amongst us spontaneously, and bid
fair to rival a MASSENA, a BOUNAPARTE, or even
a WASHINGTON. To encourage the spirit of
emulation, and *home exercise*, the General assures
his fellow citizens, that they shall not be called
an hour from their families for the purpose of riot
or dissipation; which is shameful at all times, but
more especially when under arms: every hour
shall be employed in such exercise and evolutions,
as may tend to their advantage and credit. Let
it not be alledged that the Militia cannot be
trained to arms, or put under a system of disci-
pline equal to a mercenary Soldier. The Gene-
ral hopes the Allegheny Militia will soon exhibit
such proofs of discipline, as will satisfy mankind
of the futility of such a doctrine. The Militia
under such a state of discipline will not only become
the *Guardians*, but the HONOURABLE GUARDI-
ANS, of their own rights and privileges! What an
animating appellation! What a title is here!
Kings, nor Emperors, cannot confer such on their
most pampered favourites.

But while *all* enjoy the same rights, yet it is
the duty of every individual, to submit to act in
the sphere which God and nature has allotted
him. Every citizen therefore will readily see
the necessity of being implicitly obedient to the
commands of his superiors. By so doing he does
not relinquish, or forfeit the rights of citizenship;
his rights are only in a manner *suspended* for the
moment, to render him more useful to his coun-
try, to himself, and to the cause of *Liberty* and
Equality: The General therefore hopes, that
while the Officers labour to instruct, the Soldiers
will be emulous to learn; and to effect this, sobri
ety in manners, and a steady attention to the
orders of superiors, is a duty incumbent on *all*.

Courts Martial, and Courts of Enquiry, are
not only troublesome, but disgraceful: The Ge-
neral hopes that the Officers and Soldiers com-
posing his Brigade, will conduct themselves on
such principles, as not only to avoid the latter,
but the former: however, duty must be done;
and a neglect of it, on any pretext whatever
cannot be overlooked, nor will it be dispensed
with.

Lieutenant Colonels Commandants ought to
consider themselves as Fathers of their Regi-
ments, and must hold themselves responsible to
the Brigadier General, not only for the appear-
ance but the discipline of their respective corps;
for which reason they ought to be particularly
careful, in bringing no character forward for Ad-
jutants, but such as are active, sober, industrious
and well versed in discipline. Having the ap
pointment of their own staff, they can have no
excuse; nor will apology, or excuse, be accepted.

By command of the Brigadier General,

on each other. Common decency
vulgar civility which is paid to t
general, by the most unpolished
society, has been denied to the Ch
of the United States; and conduc
than is practised by thieves and robb
often ascribed to him, by the demo
As long as GENERAL WASHINGTO
head of the government, he was
their highest vengeance. Aware th
ence operated throughout the cou
irresistable charm, which gave to g
sovereign energy, to lessen, to un
destroy his great weight, his uncon
fluence, every art was practised, ev
circulated. When he retired to h
on the very day on which that affl
took place, the audacious wretch
intended the vilest newspaper that ev
a free country—*the Aurora*, proclai
as a *Jubilee*, a day of *thanksgivin*
man who had done more mischief to
States than all others, was stripped
office, and reduced to a simple
Are not these measures directly c
destroy our government? Can we
men of fair and virtuous characters,
and patriotic intentions, of estimabl
and eminent talents, will quit th
their families and their busines, to
days in supporting a government whi
a prey to [illegible], to a system of l
they will leave situations in which t
dependent, respected and beloved, to
evils like those I have been enumera
not to be expected. The democrats
they shall finally wear out the friends
ment; that one after another they
from the storm which beats upon e
and leave the constitutional barque
that '*tempestuous sea of Liberty*,' whic
ferson and his party so much admire.

BURR

§ The following character of Gen.
ton appeared in the Aurora of March
'Lord now lettest thou thy servant
justice, for mine eyes have seen thy
the' the pious ejaculation of a man w
mies[illegible]od of happiness rushing in upon h
both [illegible] there was a time that would li
one man[illegible]on of the exclamation, that ti
I send for the man who is the fou
communicate[illegible]nes of our country, is thi
[illegible]el with his fellow citi
(Signed) [illegible]ssed of power to mul
Tustonogee C[illegible] If ever there
N. B. Will be very is is the mouth
[illegible]dom and h

Extract of another Letter.

Bowles has taken Fort St. Marks f
Spaniards, together with all their a
nition, &c. The Indians are w[illegible] please
are going from all parts of the nation t
him.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter from an American Gentl
dated Liverpool, May 20.

"By an American just arrived from P
am informed that ou[illegible] Commissioners have
ed secret information, that the consuls had a
ised by recent instructions, the capture of
American found trading to any part of the
Indies; while others are given to let thos
that are bound to Europe, except they ar
by cruizers belonging to particular persons
have paid for the special previlege, to make
eral captures. Hence you will often find,
after a nat[illegible]al frigate or corvette has let
ships pass, he privateer Talleyrand, &c.
send her in to port as good prize. Thus the
onal ship are made decoy ducks for the priva
belonging to the Favorite's of the Consuls."

PHILADELPHIA July 11.

*Extract of a letter from Washington, Geo
dated the 1st June, 1800, to a gentlema
Wilmington*

"Bowles is making a good deal of disturb
among the Indians, and has taken one of
Spanish forts. Our Government, it is said
given orders this week, to have 5000 of
militia in readiness at a moment's warning
consequence of an express received from colo
Hawkins, or Indian Agent:—I had it fro
gentleman who left Louisville on Wednes
last, who [illegible]d the governor informed him,
he had issue the orders on that day."

*Extract of letter from a gentleman in Bordea
to a respectable house in this city, dated Ma
1800.*

"From the best information we have recei
from Pari it appears that the negociation w
the Amer[illegible]an ministers goes on but slowly at p
sent. The French privateers are continua
bringing American vessels. On the 27th
last mont[illegible], was brought in here, a fine ship
led the Portland, captain Pollard, from N
York to Liverpool. Some hope is entertain
of her being released. The power with wh
Buonaparte is invested, exceeds that of ev
king whever ruled over France. Every thi
is very quiet here. Reports state that the Fre
army in Italy has been defeated.

A lett[illegible]r from Gibraltar, received in this ci
dated May 16, says "we have not yet he
any thing certain as to the fate of Genoa;
it is generally conceived that before this time
must have fallen to the Austrians."

Eaſtown, at the Head of Elk, and at
place or places, where troops are or
ſtationed, marched or recruited within
s of the ſtate of Maryland.

Propoſals to ſupply all rations that
equired at Fort Miffiin, at Philadelphia,
at Lancaſter, at Wilkeſbarre, at Rea-
Briſtol, at York town, at Carliſle, at
n (Miffiin county) at Bedford, at
rg, at Waſhington, at Eaſtown, at
ton; at Chriſtiana, at Dover, or at any
ce or places where troops are or may
ned, marched or recruited within the
he ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware,
he Poſts within the ſtate of Pennſylvania,
ted in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

Propoſals to ſupply all rations that
required at Hackenſac, at Elizabeth
t New-Brunſwick, at Burlington, at
ry, at Trenton, and at any other place
where troops are or may be ſtationed,
or recruited within the limits of the
Jerſey.

Propoſals to ſupply all rations that
required at New-York, at Weſt Point,
ng, at Haerlem, at Weſt Cheſter, at
epſie, at Kenderhook, at Stillwater, at
g, at Albany, at Conajoharie, at Cherry
and at any other place or places where
e or may be ſtationed, marched or re-
within the limits of the ſtate of New
xcept the poſts within the ſaid ſtate en-
d in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

ith. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that
equired at Hartford, at Hebron, at New
, at Brooklynn, at Wyndham, at Litch
Guilford, at New Haven, at Fairfield,
ury, at Middletown, and at any other
places where troops are or may be ſta-
marched or recruited within the limits
ate of Connecticut.

fifth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that
required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's
t Newport, at Providence, and at any
or places where troops are or may be
ed, marched or recruited within the limits
ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

Sixth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations
ay be required at Portland in the Diſtrict
ine, Glouceſter, Cape Ann, Salem, Mar
d, Boſton, at Springfield, at Uxbridge,
at any other place or places where troops
or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited
hin the limits of the ſtate of Maſſachu
tts.

Seventh. Propoſals to ſupply all rations
that may be required at Portſmouth, at Exeter,
at Windſor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at
any Fort, place or places, where troops are or
may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within
the States of New Hampſhire and Vermont.

The Ration to be ſupplied, is to conſiſt of the
following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of
bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained,
of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound
of ſifted or boulted indian meal, one pound
and a quarter of freſh beef, or one pound ſalted
beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted Pork,
and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt at the rate
of two quarts for every hundred rations; ſoap
at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the
rate of a pound and a half for every hundred
rations.

It is expected the propoſals will alſo extend to
the ſupply of rum, whiſkey, or other ardent
ſpirits at rate of half a gill per ration, and Vine
ar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred
rations. The propoſals will ſpecify the price of
the ſeveral component parts of the rations, as
well as thoſe of ſubſtitutes or alternatives for
parts thereof.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quan
ities as that there ſhall at all times, during the
ermot the propoſed contracts beſufficient forthe
onſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac,
Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for ſix months
n advance, and at each of the other poſts on
he weſtern waters, for at leaſt three months in
dvance, of good and wholeſome proviſions, in
he ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo to be per-
itted to all and every of the commandants of
rtified places, or poſts, to call for at ſeaſons
hen the ſame can be tranſported, or at any time
n caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of like proviſions
advance, as in the diſcretion of the comman
ing officer ſhall deemed proper. It is to be underſtood
hat the contractor is to be at the expence and
risk of making the ſupplies to the troops, and
all loſſes, ſuſtained by the depredations of an
emy, or by means of the troops of the United
tates, ſhall be paid for at the price of the article
captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of
o or more perſons of creditable characters and
certificates of commiſſioned officer, aſcer-
aining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the
mount of the articles, for which compenſation
ſhall be claimed.

The privileges is to be underſtood to be re-
erved to the United States of requiring, that
ome of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed un
der any of the propoſed contracts ſhall be iſſued,
until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſh
ed under contracts now in force have been con-
ſumed, and that a ſupply in advance may be
always required at any of the fixed poſts on the
Seaboard or Indian frontiers not exceeding
three months.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

tno∫.

Terms of ſubſcription, &c. for this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of ſix months, if demanded.

Advertiſements, not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance; thoſe exceeding a ſquare in proportion.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There is 15 acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, June 22, 1800.

Taken up treſpaſſing in the enclоſure of the ſubſcriber, living in Donegal townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, a bay MARE, 13 hands high, 4 years old, trots and paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM DOWNEY.

June 16, 1800.

Glaſs Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a ſufficient number of the moſt approved European Glaſs Manufacturers, and having on hand a large ſtock of the beſt materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleaſure of aſſuring the public, that window glaſs of a ſuperior quality and of any ſize, from 7 by 9 to 13 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſs of larger ſizes, for other purpoſes may alſo be had, ſuch as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may alſo be had, together with pocket flaſks pickling jars, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at leaſt 25 per cent. lower than articles of the ſame quality brought from any ſea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on ſale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,
or at the ſtore of FRATHER & SMILEY,
Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh. t.b.c.

January 29—1800.

One Hundred Acres of Land,

To be Sold.

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittſburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The road from the Alleghany to Meadville croſſes at this place. The ſituation is well calculated for public buſineſs, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houſes are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon.—An indefeaſable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, *jun'r.*
Jan. 9—1800.——t.f. on the premiſes

Notice.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, 22d Dec. 1798. t. f.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY,

RESIDING at *Charleſtown*, mouth of Buffaloe, Brooke county, Virginia, in the vicinity of the Seven Ranges and Military Land of the United States, North Weſtern Territory, will act as agent for perſons at a diſtance who own lands there, to pay taxes, or ſell the land on commiſſion, &c. He will be occaſionally on the lands, and at all times will have a ſurveyor and woodſman ready to go to any tract where they may be required, ſo that owners or purchaſers may not be unneceſſarily delayed.

May 12, 1800.

For Sale.

FOUR *Hundred Acres of firſt rate Land on the Ohio River, with conſiderable improvement, the greater part River Bottom.—One Hundred and Fifty acres on the Monongahela, well improved—Eight Hundred acres, on Eagle creek, in the Weſtern Territory, ſix miles from the Three Iſlands. The above Land, or any part of it will be ſold at a very reduced price. For terms apply to*

ADAMSON TANNEHILL, or
JEREMIAH BARKER, Eſquires,
in Pittſburgh.

May 12, 1800.

United States Military Land,

FOR SALE.

I AM authoriſed to diſpoſe of 20,000 acres of United States Military Land, of the firſt quality. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe will pleaſe apply at Mr. John Purviance's in Waſhington, or at Mr. James Marſhall's, Charleſton, Brooke county, Virginia.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

Charleſtown, Brooke county,
Virginia, March 7, 1800.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has opened a houſe of Entertainment at the Sign of the *INDIAN QUEEN*, in Front ſtreet, near Market ſtreet, where he ſhall uſe his utmoſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction to travellers and others who may pleaſe to call on him.

Pittſburgh, May 15, 1800.

N. B. He alſo wiſhes to acquaint the public that he follows the glazing buſineſs and cutting of glaſs to any pattern.

Juſt arrived, and for SALE, at James O'Hara's, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has paſſed a note of hand for Fifty Pounds, dated the 18th day of May 1797, and payable the 1ſt day of May, 1799, upon which note there is twenty one pound ten ſhillings paid. The ſaid note was given to a certain Abſalom Severens, for a piece of land, but for which he cannot make me a title. I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it until ſaid Severens fulfills his bargain.

MOSES M'COLLUM.

Near the forks of Big Beaver,
June 20, 1800.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Sic anguis in herba latet.

WHEREAS certain infamous and malicious reports have been inſidiouſly circulated in order to injure my character and intereſt, by a confederation of certain perſons whoſe virtue and honeſty are alike proverbial, and who for private, or perhaps political motives for otherwiſe have had the effrontery in a ſilly, obſcene, vulgar and daſtardly manner behind my back, unplauſibly to report that I have criminated and defamed certain female characters, and conſequently myſelf, by avowing a criminal commerce with ſaid females, notwithſtanding of whatever true I entertain the higheſt opinion, and whoſe characters, if defence was neceſſary, I would honourably defend, together with my own, which, notwithſtanding the baſe and unmanly attempts which have been made by ſome individuals (in a manner peculiar to themſelves) I nevertheleſs conceive invulnerable to the malinſinuations of this baſe banditti, and of which well authenticated certificates and perſonal evidence can teſtify. Were I to diveſt myſelf of delicacy I might, and may hereafter, if neceſſary, develope ſome things pertinent to this baſe banditti, but it would be needleſs, as the public are already appriſed. Again, thoſe perſons who firſt publiſhed thoſe reports, and which at the publication were confined to one female only, and who, for their original authors gave two perſons to whom they ſay I ſhould have diſcloſed myſelf in confidence; one of the ſaid perſons is a Mr. Beaty, whom I always ſuppoſed a man of veracity, and who, I conceive, never ſaid ſuch things, as to the beſt of my knowledge, he has not been in this neighbouring the laſt two months laſt paſt, which is contrary to the aſſertions of ſome of the aforeſaid perſons who declared as ſoon as they heard ſaid reports they were impelled by duty to make them known, and at this time their prowels in defamation, as alſo powdering horſes, is ſo great and the number of females who have been implicated, is almoſt innumerable, and are daily encreaſing, ſo that thank fortune it will probably ſoon become a monopoly. I am ſorry that for ſuch ſingular ſervices I cannot conſiſtently make compenſation any otherwiſe than by this public declaration, I ſhall not indiviſually mention the names of this baſe junto, nor do I think it worth my while to proſecute them notwithſtanding ſome of them have rendered themſelves cognizable in law, in more than one inſtance, but would adviſe thoſe of this fraternity, who, under the veil of ſanctity, or otherwiſe, propagate ſuch nefarious falſehoods, no more to commit themſelves by ſuch glaring falſehood and defamation. The conduct of thoſe ſtupidly ignorant aſſaſſins would diſgrace even Pandemonium itſelf. I am, as formerly, with ſubmiſſion to public inveſtigation.

JOHN DICKEY.

Peter's creek, Miffiin townſhip,
Alleghany county, June 25th,
1800.

P. S. The perſon who is trying to urge my creditors by holding out the idea that in conſequence of the late reports, and alſo the neceſſity I would be under of giving a libel, would induce the neceſſity of my leaving the country. This, then is to inform ſaid perſon that I have leſs inclination than ever of leaving the country, and if care be not taken we will reverſe the libel and entitle him to the honour of giving one himſelf. I would alſo be much obliged to ſaid perſon if he would come forward and ſettle his accounts with me in order to enable me to ſettle with the great maſs of creditors he has found in his rotine

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Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Huntingdon townſhip, Adams County, on the 16th inſtant, a grey Mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, well made, ſhe paces, and is an excellent mare for the geers:—It is ſuppoſed ſhe was taken out towards Pittſburgh Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above Reward.

JOHN BOWER

June 24th, 1800.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *the ſubſcriber gave two bonds to Paul Zumzinger, of the Borough of Lancaſter, in part payment for a tract of Land in Allegheny county, one bond payable on the firſt day of October 1799, for one hundred and ſixty dollars, the other payable the firſt day of October 1800, for one hundred and ſixty dollars. And whereas ſince the above bonds were given, the ſaid tract has been taken in execution by the Sheriff county, as the property of ſaid Zumzinger to be ſold—this is therefore to forewarn all from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, determined not to pay them until the ſame ſhall is made good to me.*

BENJAMIN H

June 26, 1800.